



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

12. "The latest researches concerning Arras in the thirteenth century, and Adan de la Hale." By Professor A. Rambeau, of the Mass. Inst. of Technology. [Read by title.]

Professor Rambeau continues and brings up to date the statements contained in his short history of the critical study of Adan de le Hale's dramas since the year 1779, the second part of a paper read by him before the University Philological Association, Baltimore, May 15, 1896, upon *Maître Adam d'Arras and the Beginnings of French Comedy*. An abstract of this paper has been published in the *Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, vol. xv, No. 126. The last works mentioned there, in the history of the critical study of Adan de le Hale's plays, are Ernest Langlois' *Interpolations du jeu de Robin et Marion*, in *Romania* (July, 1895), and his popular edition of *Le jeu de Robin et Marion par Adam le Bossu* (1895). They contain valuable results, many, or rather most, of which have been, and could be, easily derived, as the author himself, no doubt, admits, from the very arrangement of texts in Professor Rambeau's palaeographic edition of *Li jus du pelerin*, *Li gieus de Robin et de Marion*, and *Li jus Adan* (1886).

In the meantime the following important works have been published in France:

(1) Alfred Jeanroy et Henri Guy, *Chansons et dits artésiens du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Bordeaux, 1898), to be compared with Gaston Paris's *compte rendu in Romania* (July, 1898); (2) Henry Guy, *Essai sur la vie et les œuvres littéraires du trouvère Adan de le Hale* (Paris, 1898).

Both these works, and principally the second and larger one, throw much light upon the history of Arras, a centre of wealth, culture, and literary achievements in Northern France in the thirteenth century, and upon the history of French poetry, and especially the drama. Mr. Guy's essay owes a great deal—much more, indeed, than he seems to be willing to admit—to Leopold Bahlsen's excellent dissertation, *Adam de la Hale's Dramen und das "Jus du pelerin"* (1884, 1885). It arrives, however, at more extensive and, as it would seem, better and safer results, since its author has been enabled by favorable circumstances to make use of a great many thirteenth century documents hidden in French archives and libraries which refer to Arras, contemporary poets and friends or protectors of poets, and to persons and events mentioned or alluded to in Adan de la Hale's works.

It is likely that several of those results would be modified and rectified in a great measure, if some other competent scholar would study all these questions "an ort und stelle," and examine carefully the sources themselves from which Mr. Guy has derived his statements and opinions, and perhaps also some other pertinent documents that might be discovered in the medieval records of Northern France and Belgium.

**THIRD SESSION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28.**

The third session of the meeting was opened by the President on Thursday at 2.30 p. m.

The Auditing Committee reported that the Treasurer's accounts were found to be correct.

The Committee on Place of Meeting reported in favor of accepting the invitation extended by the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. C. C. Harrison, to hold the next meeting of the Association in Philadelphia. This report was accepted as indicating the Association's preference of place for the holding of the proposed Philological Congress (see *Proceedings for 1898*, p. xv f.). The Secretary was authorized to act on behalf of the Association in the final determination of the matter by correspondence with the societies taking part in the Congress.

The committee also reported an invitation extended by President Charles W. Eliot to hold a meeting of the Association at Harvard University. The Association thereupon voted to accept President Eliot's invitation for the Annual Meeting of the year 1901.

Professor Edward H. Magill, as chairman of the committee on "International Correspondence" (see *Proceedings for 1898*, p. xxii), read the following report :

The subject of a correspondence between students of different nations who are pursuing the study of the modern languages having been brought to the attention of this Association last year by a paper presented at the annual meeting at Charlottesville, Va., and afterwards published in *Modern Language Notes* for February, a committee was appointed to report upon this subject at the next annual meeting of the Association. In pursuance of this appointment, your committee have exchanged views by correspondence and held one meeting for final consideration of the subject before presenting their report.